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Subject: Nuclear warheads of the Air Force and Navy of the Soviet Union

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10.01.2020, 23:11

#1

Comrade Engineer

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013

Messages: 1,204

Nuclear warheads of the Air Force and Navy of the Soviet Union

What is not on the Internet now.

List of atomic aerial bombs of the Air Force and naval aviation of the Navy (USSR).

RDS-1 - the first Soviet nuclear bomb (was made in the form of an aerial bomb). Experimental model, was not accepted into service. Overall length - 3340 mm, maximum diameter - 1500 mm, weight - 4.6 tons.

RDS-4 (formerly RDS-2M, ed. 501-2M) - the first Soviet serial tactical atomic aerial bomb, in service from 1954 to 1956, the main carrier aircraft is Il-28. Power for full-scale tests (August 23, 1953 at the Semipalatinsk test site) - 23 kt TE, power of the combat model - up to 30 kt TE, weight 1.2 tons, diameter 820 mm.

RDS-6s ("sloika") - the first Soviet hydrogen (thermonuclear) bomb (strategic, aviation). Experimental model, never accepted into service. Power for full-scale tests - 400 kt TE, estimated power of combat model - 1 Mt TE, weight about 5 tons. Tested at the Semipalatinsk test site on August 12, 1953.

RDS-37 - thermonuclear bomb with a two-stage charge with nuclear compression, carrier aircraft Tu-16A. First test - bombing at the Semipalatinsk test site on November 22, 1955, power during tests - 1700 kt TE (half the power due to the replacement of uranium with an inert substance).

AN-602 ("Tsar Bomba", "Kuzkina Mat") - the most powerful Soviet thermonuclear bomb with a yield of 100 MT in TE, the carrier aircraft Tu-95 (modified Tu-95-202 No. 5800302). The first test - bombing at the Novaya Zemlya test site on October 30, 1961 (site D-11 SIPNZ on Sukhoi Nos, 15 km from Mityushikha Bay), the actual power during full-scale tests was about 58 kt TE (half the design power). The charge was placed in a slightly modified **202N (RDS-202)** aerial bomb casing. The weight of the aerial bomb is about 26 tons, the length is 8 m.

RYu-1 (5F48) - anti-submarine aerial bomb (Be-12SK)

RYu-2 (8F59) - anti-submarine aerial bomb (Be-12, Il-38, Tu-142, Ka-25PLYU)

RYu-4 - tactical aerial bomb (not accepted into service)

202N (RDS-202) - aerial bomb (diameter - 2 m, length - 8 m, weight - about 25 tons, charge - 50 Mt TE). Prototype, not accepted into service. Carrier aircraft - Tu-95-202.

244N (8U69) (244N-1 , 244N-2 , 244N-3 - modifications with nuclear charges of varying power) - tactical aviation bomb, 1961, adopted for service in 1963. Designed for external suspension on jet aircraft with supersonic flight speeds

245N- strategic aviation bomb (Tu-16, Tu-95 and Tu-22). The first Soviet hydrogen (thermonuclear) aviation bomb, mastered by serial production and accepted into service by strategic aviation

246N - strategic aviation bomb

407N - aviation bomb (Il-28). During the Cuban Missile Crisis, it was based in Cuba

RN-24 - aerial bomb

RN-25 - aerial bomb

RN-28 - aerial bomb

RN-29 - aerial bomb

RN-30 - aerial bomb

RN-32 - aerial bomb

RN-34 - aerial bomb (Tu-142)

RN-35 - aerial bomb (Tu-142)

RN-36 - aerial bomb (Il-38, Tu-142)

RN-40 - aerial bomb (Il-38, MiG-23, MiG-29, Su-17, Tu-142, Yak-28)

RN-41 - aerial bomb (Tu-142)

RN-42 - aerial bomb (Tu-142)

RN-43 - aerial bomb

The 6th Air Force Directorate (military unit 44401) was created August 27, 1947. Subsequently, its tasks were transferred to the 12th Main Directorate of the Ministry of Defense.

Details.

RYu-1 (5F48) is a depth charge aerial bomb.

Index of the ordering directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense - 5F48.

The aerial bomb code is "Scalp".

The developer of the aerial bomb: VNII-1011 of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building (now FSUE "RFNC-VNIITF", Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk Region).

Development period - 1962 - 1964.

Chief Designer - Zakharchenkov A.D.

Use - from an anti-submarine aircraft of the Navy (Be-12SK).

Adopted into service in 1964.

Manufactured at PO Start since 1965, Zarechny, Penza Region.

The first Soviet nuclear depth (anti-submarine) aerial bomb. 200 mt.

Anti-submarine depth bomb **RYu-1 "Scalp" (5F48)** of the megaton class with a braking device. Nuclear Weapons Museum of PO Start, Zarechny, 2014. The red and white stripes mean that these are training items: <https://kara-banoff.livejournal.com/185073.html> <http://photo.thebestofrussia.ru/184835/1600.jpg> In the center: **the PYu-1 "Skalp" (5F48)** anti-submarine depth bomb, produced since 1965, on the left: the PYu2 "Skat" (8F59) anti-submarine depth bomb, produced since 1976. Nuclear Weapons Museum of PO Start, Zarechny, Penza Region, February 2018:

<http://sevastopolzar.ru/2018/03/05/m...fevralya-2018/> Anti-submarine depth bomb **PYu-1 "Skalp" (5F48)**. RFNC-VNIITF Museum, Snezhinsk, 2016: <https://russianplanes.net/id197373> Soviet anti-submarine depth charge **RYu-1 "Scalp" (or 5F48)**





on a transport trolley: <https://topwar.ru/164908-jadernye-gl...noj-vojny.html>



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10.01.2020, 23:21

#2

Comrade Engineer ◉

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013
Messages: 1,204



RYu-2 (8F59) - a parachuteless shock-resistant depth bomb.

The index of the ordering directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense is 8F59.

The bomb code is "Skat".

The developer of the bomb: FSUE RFNC-VNIITF (Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk Region).

The developer of the shock-resistant charge: FSUE RFNC-VNIIIEF (Sarov, Nizhny Novgorod Region).

The bomb was developed in the 1970s.

Chief Designer L.F. Klopov.

Application - from naval aircraft (Be-12, Il-38, Tu-142), as well as the Ka-25PLYU helicopter.

It was manufactured at PO Start since 1976, in Zarechny, Penza Region. **The RYu-2 (or 8F59)**

depth bomb at an exhibition in Chelyabinsk, 2017:

<https://russianplanes.net/id221499> **The RYu-2 (or 8F59)** non-parachute shock-resistant depth bomb at the RFNC-VNIITF museum: <https://russianplanes.net/id221499> Right: **the RYu-2 "Skat" (8F59)** anti-submarine depth bomb, produced since 1976. Left: the RYu-1 "Skalp" (5F48) anti-submarine depth bomb, produced since 1965. The Start Nuclear Weapons Museum, Zarechny, Penza Region, 2014. The presence of a red and white stripe means that these are training products: <https://kara-banoff.livejournal.com/185073.html> Anti-submarine depth bomb **RYu-2 "Skat" (8F59)** . Museum of the Instrument-making Plant, Trekhgornyy, Chelyabinsk region, April 2010: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ilyaya...57624424183227>





Last edited by Comrade Engineer; 11.01.2020 at 19:54 .

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10.01.2020, 23:27

#3

Comrade Engineer ◉

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013

Messages: 1,204



RYu-4 is a tactical nuclear aerial bomb.

The developer of the aerial bomb: VNII-1011 of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building (now FSUE "RFNC-VNIITF", Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk Region).

Development period - 1972 - 1976.

Chief designer - O.N. Tikhane.

Tactical, equipped with a parachute system and a booster engine, aerial bomb. Intended to destroy submarines, sea and land targets. Combat use - from aircraft of the Navy.

Not transferred to service.

Tactical, equipped with a parachute system and a booster engine, aerial bomb **RYu-4**, RFNC-VNIITF museum, Snezhinsk, 2016:

<https://russianplanes.net/id240241>



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10.01.2020, 23:52

Comrade Engineer ◉Old-timer
Veteran

Registration: 02.03.2013

Messages: 1,204

**RN-28 (published as "28") is a tactical small-sized aerial bomb with a nuclear charge.**

Developer - Russian Federal Nuclear Center - All-Union Research Institute of Experimental Physics (RFNC-VNIITF), Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk Region.
Chief Designer Leonid Fedorovich Klopov.

The tactical nuclear munition was developed in the mid-1960s.
The product was put into production in 1969.
The aerial bomb was decommissioned in 1990.

Manufacturer - Instrument-Making Plant, Trekhgorny, Chelyabinsk Region.
Chief Designer of the plant in 1969 - Pyotr Nikiforovich Mesnyankin.

The body of the aerial bomb is streamlined aerodynamically with a low drag coefficient. Stamped tail unit of the "free feather" type with four stabilizers. The front part is made of radio-transparent material to accommodate the detonation system's radio altimeter. The tail cone houses the brake parachute container. According to the technical specifications, the aerial bomb could be suspended from frontline aircraft of the MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-27, Su-7B, and Su-17 types. Bombing is permitted from an altitude of 500 to 3,000 m, both in horizontal flight and while pitching up.

Tactical nuclear aerial bomb **RN-28 (edition "28")** . Exhibition "70 Years of the Nuclear Industry. Chain Reaction of Success". Central Manege, Moscow, September 2015: <https://pfc-joker.livejournal.com/86279.html> RN-28 aerial bomb (**edition "28"**) . Museum of the Instrument-making Plant, Trekhgorny, Chelyabinsk Region, 2010: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ilyaya...57624424183227> V.Ch 53510 RN-28 aerial bomb (**published "28"**) . Museum of the FSUE PSZ plant, Trekhgorny, Chelyabinsk Region: <https://karopka.ru/community/user/9176/?MODEL=352164>





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11.01.2020, 00:10

#5

Comrade Engineer ◉

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013
Messages: 1,204



245N - thermonuclear (hydrogen) strategic aerial bomb.

Developer: FSUE "RFNC-VNIITF" (Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk region).
Development period - 1955 - 1957.
Chief Designer - K.I. Shcholyokin.
Application - from Tu-16, Tu-95 and Tu-22 aircraft.
Adopted - in 1958.
In service - until 1972.

A first-generation heavy aerial bomb. Belonged to the class of strategic nuclear weapons - large in power and large in dimensions.

The first Soviet hydrogen aerial bomb, mastered in serial production and accepted into service with strategic aviation.

The first strategic thermonuclear aerial bomb in the USSR **245N**. Nuclear Weapons Museum of the Federal State Unitary Enterprise "RFNC-VNIITF", Snezhinsk, 2016:
<https://russianplanes.net/id189377> Strategic thermonuclear aerial bomb **245N**. Nuclear Weapons Museum of the Federal State Unitary Enterprise "RFNC-VNIITF", Snezhinsk, 2014: [Nuclear Weapons Museum of the RFNC - VNIITF](#).



Last edited by Tov. Inzhenerb; 11.01.2020 at 21:23 .

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11.01.2020, 00:58

#6

OKA ◉



Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 10.01.2013
Messages: 10,000

Message from **Comrade Engineer**

There's so much you can find on the Internet these days...

Especially in the thread:

[Drawings and photos of aviation ammunition \)\)](#)

They usually posted there...

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11.01.2020, 08:04

#7

Comrade Engineer

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013
Messages: 1,204



RN-32 - aerial bomb.

Developer: FSUE "RFNC-VNIITF" (Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk region).
Strategic aerial bomb RN-32 megaton class power with a braking device.

Application - from long-range aviation aircraft, frontline fighter-bombers of the Air Force.

Chief designers - L.F. Klopov, O.N. Tikhane.
Development period 1970-1980. **RN-32**

aerial bomb . Museum of FSUE "RFNC-VNIITF", Snezhinsk, 2016:
<https://russianplanes.net/id189528>



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13.01.2020, 02:02

#8

Comrade Engineer

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013
Messages: 1,204



Testing of the RDS-27 hydrogen bomb from a **Tu-16** aircraft ,
November 6, 1955.

Weapon of mass destruction. Atomic test Ussr, Bo



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02.02.2020, 12:44

#9

Comrade Engineer ◉

Old-timer
Veteran

Registration: 02.03.2013

Messages: 1,204

**244N - a non-braking tactical aerial bomb.**

Index of the ordering directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense - 8U69.

Developer of the aerial bomb: VNII-1011 of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building (now FSUE "RFNC-VNIITF", Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk Region).

Development period - 1957 - 1961.

Chief designers - K.I. Shchvolkin, A.D. Zakharchenkov.

Use - from supersonic aircraft of frontline aviation.

The aerial bomb "Product 244N" (8U69) was produced since 1961 at the Instrument-Making Plant (PSZ) in Trekhgorny and was accepted into service in 1963. Moreover, in three modifications at once (244N-1, 244N-2, 244N-3) with nuclear charges of varying power. The design of the aerial bomb was carried out from 1957 to 1961 at VNIITF in Snezhinsk. At first, its "attachment" to the Su-7B of the Sukhoi Design Bureau was worked out, and then there were joint developments with the Mikoyan Design Bureau and the Yakovlev Design Bureau. Subsequently, the 244N was "attached" to all long-range aircraft carriers (it was placed in their bomb bays). The 244N aerial bomb was repeatedly modified (in charges, in automation). There were 5 modifications of the 244N aerial bomb in total. In the last two modifications, the aerial bomb was produced at PSZ and the Penza Instrument Plant (PPZ) in Zarechny until the mid-1970s.

Its main advantage was that this aerial bomb was intended for external suspension on jet aircraft with supersonic flight speeds. The ballistic body of the Izdeliye 244N aerial bomb is similar to the body of the IAB-500 imitation aerial bombs.

On August 27, 1962, Lieutenant Colonel A.I. Shein, for the first time in world practice, carried out a bombing of a 244N aerial bomb in combat equipment from a vertical maneuver (pitching) of the Su-7B aircraft he was piloting. The **244N**

aerial bomb in the museum of the RFNC-VNIITF, Snezhinsk, 2016: <https://russianplanes.net/id189862> The **244N** aerial bomb at the exhibition "70 years of the nuclear industry. Chain reaction of success". Central Manege, Moscow, September 2015: <https://pfc-joker.livejournal.com/86279.html> Source: Electronic library "History of Rosatom". Deeds and years: Dedicated to the 50th anniversary of KB-2 RFNC-VNIITF. — 2010 ; A word about the Instrument-making Plant. Book 2. — 1998 ; Nikolay L. G. Plant workers and military representatives of PSZ. 1955-1986. — 2017 **About full-scale bombing of the 244N aerial bomb using the pitch-up method at the 71st Air Force testing ground.**



In 1960–1961, the scientific testing unit of the 71st Air Force testing range theoretically substantiated the optimal method for a possible nuclear strike from a fighter-bomber on a ground target. This was a vertical maneuver of the aircraft (pitching at angles of about 45 degrees) with various options for the aircraft to leave after bombing. According to the developers' calculations, the aircraft had the ability, while at a distance of 5–6 km from the target, to carry out a sudden maneuver: 5–6 seconds after entering the pitching position, to release an aerial bomb, and then 9–10 seconds to leave for a safe distance, avoiding or minimizing the impact of the damaging factors of a nuclear explosion on the aircraft.

The development of this bombing method using imitation IAB-500 aerial bombs was carried out at the 71st Air Force testing range in 1961 under the supervision of the head of the Lipetsk Combat Training Center department, I.B. Kacharovskiy.

Full-scale tests of dropping a 244N aerial bomb in combat payload using this method from a Su-7B fighter-bomber of Lieutenant Colonel A. I. Shein took place on August 27, 1962. Nothing like this had ever been done before in world practice.

Test pilot Lieutenant Colonel Anatoly Shein, who piloted the Su-7B, recalled: "I take off, the excitement goes away, I enter a combat course, make a blank approach. Everything is normal, I make an approach for a combat release, I put the plane into a nose-up pitch


and monitor the overload. After four seconds I hear a signal, then a second, a short third, and I press the "Drop" trigger. The green light goes out, indicating that the release has been made. The bomb is felt torn off by the shaking of the plane. I continue the nose-up pitch. For control, I note the angle of the release, it is almost constant and equal to 44–50 degrees. Passing the top point, then descending at an angle of minus 50–60 degrees, I perform a half-roll, increase the engine speed, and therefore the speed, descend to the lowest possible altitude and try to get away from the target as far and as quickly as possible."

Vitold Vasilets, veteran of special risk units.
Published in the newspaper "Military-Industrial Courier" No. 44 (807) for November 12, 2019
<https://vpk-news.ru/articles/4387>

Last edited by Tov. Inzhener'b; 03.02.2020 at 10:52 .

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05.02.2020, 00:57

#10

Comrade Engineer ◉

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013
Messages: 1,204



RDS-1 , today:



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17.03.2020, 12:03

#11

Comrade Engineer ◉

Old-timer
Veteran

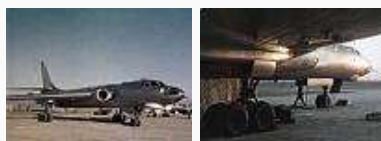


Registration: 02.03.2013
Messages: 1,204



RDS-37 , tested on November 22, 1955: Thermonuclear bomb with a two-stage charge with nuclear compression. Developer - KB-11, Sarov, Nizhny Novgorod Region. Chief Designer and Scientific Director of the work - Yu. B. Khariton. Project Manager - A. D. Sakharov. Carrier aircraft - Tu-16A. Carrier aircraft Tu-16A during **RDS-37** tests , November 22, 1955: **RDS-37** test at the Semipalatinsk test site, November 22, 1955: Product performance characteristics: Length - up to 7 m; Body diameter - 1.5 m; Weight - 5570 kg. Explosion power during tests: - 1700 kt TE (22.11.1955, half power due to replacement of uranium with inert substance) - 2900 kt TE (06.10.1957, improved charge). **RDS-37** , tests 24.09.1957:





Last edited by Tov. Inzhenerb; 03/17/2020 at 01:45 PM .

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 12.06.2020, 23:54

#12

Comrade Engineer 

Old-timer
Veteran



Registration: 02.03.2013
Messages: 1,204



RDS-4 is a tactical atomic aerial bomb.

Index of the ordering directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense - ?

The first Soviet serial tactical atomic aerial bomb.

Developer - KB-11, Sarov, Nizhny Novgorod Region (Arzamas-16).
Chief designer and scientific supervisor of the work - Yu. B. Khariton.

Charge capacity - up to 30 kt of TNT equivalent.

In service - from 1954 to 1956.

The main carrier aircraft is Il-28.

Bomb weight - 1200 kg.

The atomic bomb was created pursuant to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated July 24, 1950 No. 3336-1402ss/op "On the development of the RDS-2M product." During

development, it had the designation RDS-2M (product 501-2M), later - RDS-4. In general, the task was to create an atomic bomb with a reduced weight and diameter of 1-1.2 tons. The first RDS-4 was planned to be manufactured and presented for testing in August-September 1952.

Calculations made in 1951 showed the possibility of creating a bomb weighing 1.2 tons and with a diameter of 820 mm by introducing a compressing charge into the design. The overall weight characteristics of the bomb allowed it to be used on the Il-28 medium bomber.

The implosion charge had a levitating fissionable core made of Plutonium-239.

The design of the fissionable core and neutron fuse was similar to that used in the RDS-2 product.

Compared to the RDS-1, RDS-2 and RDS-3 charges, the outer diameter of the charge was reduced by 1.5 times. The implosion system used the traditional material for the first explosive charges - a 50/50 alloy of TNT and hexogen.

The bomb units were marked "T" - hence the RDS-4 received the affectionate unofficial name "Tatiana".

The RDS-4 was successfully tested on August 23, 1953 at the Semipalatinsk test site. An Il-28 aircraft with the RDS-4, accompanied by a backup aircraft and two MiG-17 fighters, climbed to an altitude of 11,000 m and, having entered a combat course, dropped the bomb over the target. The bomb exploded at an altitude of 600 m. The energy release of the explosion was 23 kt in TE. Later, the RDS-4 bomb charge was also used as combat equipment for the R-5M medium-range ballistic missiles. The RDS-4 charge was also used as the primary atomic initiator of a thermonuclear charge for the warhead of the Korolev R-7 ICBM.

Serial production of the RDS-4 aerial bomb was established at Plant No. 551 (later EMZ "Avangard") in Arzamas-16, and from December 1955 at the Instrument-making Plant in Zlatoust-20 (Tryokhgorny, Chelyabinsk Region).

Sources:

The book "The USSR Atomic Project", v.2, book 5, pp. 42 and 47,
The book "Taming the Nucleus",
The book "Creation of the Nuclear Ammunition Industry".

The RDS-4 aerial bomb in the museum of the Instrument-making Plant in Treokhgorny, Chelyabinsk Region:



Last edited by Tov. Inzhener'b; 06/13/2020 at 02:20 .

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13.06.2020, 01:43

#13

PPV ▾

Old-timer

Veteran

Registration: 08.01.2010

Messages: 1,800



It is unlikely that the same index 8U69 was assigned to different bombs.

The question is, which one exactly - 244N or RDS-4?

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13.06.2020, 02:20

#14

Comrade Engineer ▾

Old-timer

Veteran

Registration: 02.03.2013

Messages: 1,204



Yes, of course. This cannot be: there must be different indices.

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21.08.2020, 20:39

#15

Comrade Engineer ▾

Old-timer

Veteran

Registration: 02.03.2013

Messages: 1,204



On the 75th anniversary of the Russian nuclear industry (August 20, 2020).

The Rosatom State Corporation has released the full version of the film about the testing of a pure hydrogen bomb with a capacity of 50 million tons (the AN-602 aviation bomb):



Before that, there were only pieces of it in poor quality on the Internet.

Thermonuclear aerial bomb AN-602.

On October 30, 1961, the thermonuclear aerial bomb AN-602 was tested at the Novaya Zemlya test site. It was the most powerful man-made explosion in the history of mankind. The creation of the AN-602 became a turning point in the military confrontation between the USSR and the USA. The realization of the senselessness of a large-scale war came. There will be no winners, mutual destruction is guaranteed. Thus, the "Tsar Bomba" went down in history as the bomb that made the third world war impossible.

AN-602 (also known as the "Tsar Bomba" or "Kuzkina Mat") is a thermonuclear aerial bomb developed in the USSR by a group of nuclear physicists led by I.V. Kurchatov. The group of developers included A.D. Sakharov, V.B. Adamsky, Yu.N. Babayev, Yu.N. Smirnov, Yu.A. Trutnev and others. The AN-602 charge was manufactured at the Sarov Nuclear Center, and the bomb body at the Snezhinsk Nuclear Center.

The product received the name "Tsar Bomba" as the most powerful and destructive weapon in history of those tested. The name "Kuzkina Mat" appeared after the famous statement of the leader of the Soviet state N.S. Khrushchev: "We will still show America Kuzkina Mat!" The AN-602 weighed about 26 tons and was comparable in size to a truck. The calculated power of the bomb was estimated at 100 mt, but for the test it was decided to reduce it by half.

In the nuclear arms race, the USSR caught up with the United States for many years in the number of charges ready for use. Parity was achieved only in 1976, and in the 1950s, our bombs were an order of magnitude smaller, but they were more powerful, which guaranteed a destructive retaliatory strike and stopped aggression against our country.

On the initiative of N.S. Khrushchev, the testing dates of the AN-602 super-air bomb were timed to coincide with the XXII Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow. The energy of the explosion of the "Tsar Bomba" ultimately amounted to about 58 mt in TNT equivalent. The bomb was delivered to the drop site at the Novaya Zemlya test site by a Tu-95 strategic bomber (modified Tu-95-202, order 242, factory No. 5800302).

In order for the aircraft to have time to move away from the epicenter of the explosion to a safe distance, a system of special parachutes was developed at the nuclear center in Snezhinsk, slowing the descent of the bomb from 11,000 to 4,000 m - the altitude at which the explosion occurred.

The test results exceeded all expectations. The flash was visible at a distance of more than 1,000 km, it was observed in Norway, Greenland and Alaska. The "mushroom" rose to an altitude of 67 km, its diameter was about 40 km. The sound of the explosion was heard at a distance of 800 km, and the acoustic infrasound wave circled the globe three times. The carrier aircraft, which had managed to move away by about 40 km by the time of the explosion, was caught up by the blast wave and shook violently, some of its external parts melted, despite the fact that they were painted with special reflective white paint.

Recorded flight time of the carrier aircraft - 2 hours 03 minutes. Fall (descent) time of the SBP - 188 sec. Distance of the Tu-95 from the epicenter of the explosion - 39 km. Commander - Colonel Durnovtsev Andrey Yegorovich, GSS (No. 11127), 14.01.1923 - 24.10.1976. Lived and died in Kiev.

https://atom75.ru/?utm_source=yandex...024#history_34

Thermonuclear aviation bomb AN-602 and its parachute at the exhibition: "70 years of the nuclear industry. Chain reaction of

success", September 2015:



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25.05.2021, 20:02

#16

Comrade Engineer ◉

Old-timer

Veteran

Registration: 02.03.2013

Messages: 1,204



05/24/2021 The Russian Foreign Ministry published data on the quantities of strategic offensive weapons of Russia and the United States as of March 1, 2021. Information on the total quantities of strategic offensive weapons of Russia and the United States is provided as of March 1, 2021, based on the notifications provided for by the START Treaty, which the parties exchanged in March 2021 in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section II of Chapter Four of the Protocol to the START. As the Russian side has previously indicated on numerous occasions, the US-declared figure of 800 deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, deployed and non-deployed SLBM launchers, and deployed and non-deployed heavy bombers was achieved not only through real reductions in US weapons, but also through the unilateral withdrawal from the Treaty of 56 Trident II SLBM launchers and 41 B-52H heavy bombers. Their conversion was carried out in such a way that the Russian side cannot confirm that these strategic offensive weapons have been rendered unsuitable for the use of nuclear weapons, as provided for in paragraph 3 of Section I of Chapter Three of the Protocol to the Treaty. In addition, the United States has renamed four silo launchers intended for training into the non-START category of "training silos" and refuses to include them in the Treaty's count as non-deployed silo launchers of ICBMs. Thus, the figure permitted under subparagraph c) of paragraph 1 of Article II of the Treaty has been exceeded by the United States by 101 units.

<https://www.mid.ru/web/guest/maps/us...ent/id/4741276>


Last edited by Comrade Engineer; 05/25/2021 at 08:10 PM .

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22.01.2022, 17:37

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Russian Nuclear Center. — 2015 — Electronic Library "History of Rosatom"

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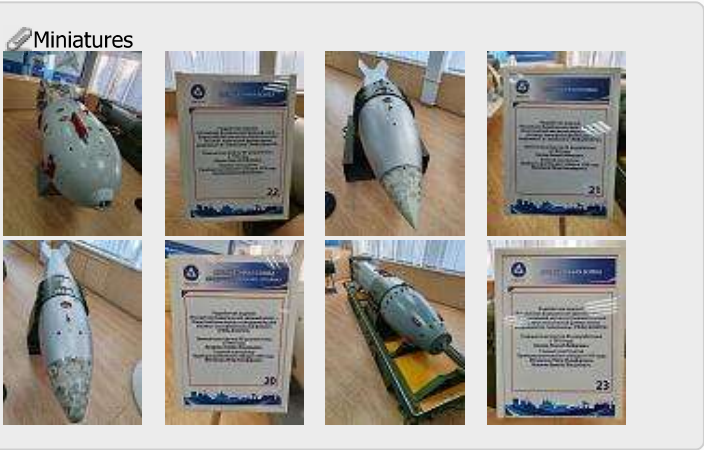
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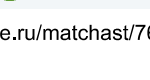
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